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TI Copper alloy for electric conductors

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SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

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AB The alloy contains 0.1-5% Ti, <20 ppm O, and optionally 0.001-5% Sn, Mg, Mn, Al, B, P, As, and/or S. The Cu alloy contains grains <20 .mu.m and ppts. (formed during heat treatment) <2 .mu.m in size and shows high resistance to migration.

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(71)Applicant: NIKKO KYODO CO LTD

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(72)Inventor: TOE TAMIO

KOYOKU KAZUHIRO

(54) CONDUCTIVE MATERIAL

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To manufacture a conductive material of a copper alloy contg. a specified ratio of Ti excellent in migration resistance, by specifying the content of O and the size of precipitates by aging treatment.

CONSTITUTION: A copper alloy contg., by weight, 0.1 to 5.0% Ti or furthermore contg., as auxiliary components, 0.1 to 5.0% of one or \geq two kinds among Ni, Fe, Co, Cr and Zn and the balance Cu with inevitable impurities is prepd. This alloy is subjected to hot rolling and is thereafter repeatedly subjected to cold rolling and annealing and pickling, and after that, its grain size is regulated into a cold rolled sheet having a prescribed thickness to regulate its O content to \leq 20ppm and the size of precipitates by aging treatment to \leq 2 μ . In this way, the conductive material excellent in migration resistance can be obtd.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 通電材料

(57)【要約】

【構成】 Ti0.1~5.0wt%を含有し、あるいはさらに副成分としてNi、Fe、Co、Cr、Zn、のうち1種又は2種以上を0.1~5.0wt%又はAg、Pb、Sn、Mg、Mn、Al、B、P、As、Sb、からなる群から1種又は2種以上を総量で0.001~5.0wt%のいずれか又は双方を含み、残部Cuで、Oが20ppm以下、折出物の大きさが2 μ m以下、結晶粒径が30 μ m以下である通電材料である。【効果】 耐マイグレーション性の優れた通電材料である。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 Ti0.1~5.0wt%を含有し、残 部Cuおよび不可避的不純物からなる合金のO含有量が 20 ppm以下であり、かつ時効処理による析出物が存 在し、その析出物の大きさが2μm以下であることを特 徴とする通電材料。

【請求項2】 TiO. 1~5. Owt%と、Ni、F e、Co、Cr、Znのうちの1種又は2種以上を0. 1~5.0wt%含み、残部Cu及び不可避的不純物か らなる合金のO含有量が20ppm以下であり、かつ、 時効処理による析出物が存在し、その析出物の大きさが 2μm以下であることを特徴とする通電材料。

【請求項3】 TiO. 1~5. Owt%を含有し、副 成分としてSn、Mg、Mn、Al、B、P、As、S b、Ag、Pb、からなる群から1種又は2種以上を総 量で0.001~5.0wt%含み、残部Cuおよび不 可避的不純物からなる合金の〇含有量が20ppm以下 であり、かつ時効処理による析出物が存在し、その析出 物の大きさが2μm以下であることを特徴とする通電材 料。

【請求項4】 Ti0.1~5.0wt%と副成分とし て、Ni、Fe、Co、Cr、Znのうち1種又は2種 以上を 0. 1~5. 0 w t %含み、さらに S n、Mg、 Mn、A1、B、P、As、Sb、Ag、Pb、からな る群から1種又は2種以上を総量で0.001~5.0 wt%含み、残部Cu及び不可避的不純物からなる合金 のO含有量が20ppm以下であり、かつ、時効処理に よる析出物が存在し、その析出物の大きさが2 μm以下 であることを特徴とする通電材料。

~4のいずれかに記載の通電材料。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、リードフレーム、端 子、コネクター、バスバー (ブスパーともいう) 間での マイグレーションの発生を抑えた電気部品材料用の通電 材料に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、電子、電気機器等の小型軽量化が 進み、使用されるコネクター等の部品も小型化するとと 40 もに、部品間の距離も著しく短くなる傾向にある。又、 回路はますます集積化される傾向にある。すなわち、従 来、個々の電子部品はリード線により接続されて回路が 形成されていたが、部品数が増すに従い回路が複雑とな るので、これらを集積化することにより回路の小型化が 進められている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来の小型化、集積化 された回路において、異なる回路又は配線が小型化のた めにわずかな間隔をおいて隔てられているが、この間隔 50 wt %未満ではその効果はなく、逆に 5. 0 wt %を超

内に水などの電解質が介在すると電気化学的反応が生 じ、高電位側の通電部の材料となっている銅合金から溶 解した飼イオンが低電位側で析出し、更にその量が増す と短絡する現象が生じる。この現象をマイグレーション といい、このようなマイグレーションが起ると、回路が 正常に機能しなくなる。したがって、近年では高い導電 率を有し、かつ、マイグレーションの発生しない材料が 強く望まれていた。

[0004]

10 【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは上記の問題 点に鑑み、マイグレーションの研究を進め、陽極側に接 続された端子、コネクター、バスバー等の通電材料とし **てTi0.1~5.0wt%を含み、あるいは、さらに** 副成分としてNi、Fe、Co、Cr、Znのうちの1 種又は2種以上を0.1~5.0wt%又は、Ag、P b、Sn、Mg、Mn、Al、B、P、As、Sbから なる群から1種又は2種以上を総量で0.001~5. 0wt%のいずれか又は双方を含み、残部Cu及び不可 避的不純物からなる合金の酸素含有量が20ppm以下 であり、かつ、時効処理による析出物が存在し、その析 出物の大きさが2μm以下であること、さらに、上記合 金の結晶粒度が30μm以下であることを特徴とするも のである。

【0005】本発明にしたがってCuに添加される元素 のそれぞれの添加量は次のことを考慮して定められる。 すなわち、まずTiは銅及び銅合金に含有されることに より、銅及び銅合金のマイグレーション性を抑制する効 果を有する元素である。

【0006】マイグレーション現象を抑制する機構は明 【請求項5】 結晶粒径が 30μ m以下である請求項1 30 確ではないが、Tiの存在によりCuイオンの溶出量が 減少し、Tiの化合物の生成により、析出したCu粒子 を介する通電が妨害されることによって、電極間のマイ グレーション現象が抑制されると推察される。

> 【0007】Ti含有量を0.1~5.0wt%とする 理由はT1含有量が0.1wt%未満では、マイグレー ション現象を抑制する効果がなく、5.0wt%を超え るとマイグレーション現象の抑制効果はあるが、導電率 が低下し、通電時の発熱量が大きくなり、熱放散性も低 くなるためである。

【0008】Ni、Fe、Co、Cr、Zn、の1種又 は2種以上の含有量を0.1~5.0wt%とする理由 は、これら元素はマイグレーション現象の抑制効果を持 つとともに、強度向上にも寄与するものであるが、0. 1wt%未満ではその効果は低く、5.0wt%を超え ると導電率の低下が著しくなるためである。

【0009】又、副成分としてAg、Pb、Sn、M g、Mn、A1、B、P、As、Sbからなる群から1 種又は2種以上を総量で0.001~5.0wt%含む 理由はは、強度を向上させるためであるが、0.001

えると導電率が低下するためである。

【0010】析出物の大きさを2μm以下に限定した理 由は析出物が2μmを超えるような粗大なものになる と、急激にマイグレーション現象が発生し易くなるため 酸素含有量を20ppm以下とした理由は、 Tiが酸化物として合金中にとらえられているとマイグ レーション性の改善には寄与しない事が判明したためで ある。すなわち、酸素含有量が20ppmを超える合金 中ではTiは酸化物としてとらえられ易く、Ti酸化物 が生成されるとさらにそこにTiの濃化が起り易いた 10 め、マイグレーション性が急激に低下するためである。

【0011】 さらに、結晶粒度が30 μmを超えて粗大 化してくると、加工性が低下するとともに、マイグレー* *ション性も低下する傾向が見られるため、結晶粒度は3 0μm以下であることが推奨される。

[0012]

【実施例】以下に本発明の具体例を示す。

【0013】まず表1に示す組成の本発明合金及び比較 合金を不活性雰囲気中で溶解鋳造し、面削後熱間圧延 し、その後、冷間圧延と焼鈍酸洗をくり返し、400~ 600℃で所定時間の最終焼鈍により結晶粒度を調整 し、酸洗後加工度20%の厚さ0.6mmの冷間圧延板 を得た。そして、#1200エメリー紙で表面研摩し た。

[0014]

[表1]

				化 学 成	分 (w t %)	
	No		Тi	NI · Fe · Co	Sn.Mg.Mn.Al.B.	酸素含有量
				Cr.Zn	P.As.Sb.Ag.Pb	(ppm)
	1	残	0.15	_	-	15
	2	11	3.32	_		12
	3	"	2.63	0.63Cr.0.19Zn	-	12
	4	"	2.41	2.01Ni		9
	5	"	3.03	1.39Co.0.38Fo	_	10
本	6	"	1.89		0.06As.0.04Sb	9
発	7	"	2.43	-	0.11Ag.0.04B.0.08Pb	12
明	8	"	3.64	_	0.20Sm.0.11Mm.0.08A1	11
合	9	"	1.50	_	0.31Mg.0.03P	7
金	10	"	2.45	1.21N1.1.01Co	0.01 <i>h</i> s	13
	11	"	2.88	1.48NI.0.84Fe	0.33Sb.0.02P	8
	12	"	3.34	1.27Cr.1.10Zn	0.14Mg.0.11Sn	15
	13	"	1.95	0.14Fe.1.20Co. 1.15Cr	0.03B.0.15Mn.0.10A1	10
	14	"	2.33	1.80Zn	0.10Ag.0.04Pb	9
	15	"	0.04	_	-	15
比	16	"	7.30	-	_	10
較	17	"	2.41	2.01Ni	-	100
合	18	"	3.34	1.27Cr.1.10Zn	0.14Mg.0.11Sn	12
金	18	"	2.88	1.48Ni.0.84Fe	0.33Sb.0.02P	10
	20	"		_		10

こうして得られた供試材について引張強さ、伸び、導電 率、耐マイグレーション性を評価した。結果を表2に示 す。耐マイグレーション性は供試材を10mm×100 トした供試材を図2に示すようにして水道水中(300 cc) に浸漬した。次にこの2枚の供試材に14Vの直 流電圧を加え、経過時間に対する電流値の変化を記録計

にて測定した。この結果の代表例を図3に示す。又、各 供試材における電流値が1.0Aになるまでの時間(図 3中矢印)を表2に示す。なお、析出物の大きさは供試 mmに切断し、2枚1組として、図1に示すようにセッ 40 材断面を1000倍で2mm2 検鏡し、最大の析出物の 大きさより求めた。

[0015]

【表2】

えると導電率が低下するためである。

【0010】析出物の大きさを2μm以下に限定した理由は析出物が2μmを超えるような粗大なものになると、急激にマイグレーション現象が発生し易くなるためである。 酸素含有量を20ppm以下とした理由は、Tiが酸化物として合金中にとらえられているとマイグレーション性の改善には寄与しない事が判明したためである。すなわち、酸素含有量が20ppmを超える合金中ではTiは酸化物としてとらえられ易く、Ti酸化物が生成されるとさらにそこにTiの濃化が起り易いた 10め、マイグレーション性が急激に低下するためである。

【0011】さらに、結晶粒度が30μmを超えて粗大化してくると、加工性が低下するとともに、マイグレー*

*ション性も低下する傾向が見られるため、結晶粒度は3 0 μm以下であることが推奨される。

[0012]

【実施例】以下に本発明の具体例を示す。

【0013】まず表1に示す組成の本発明合金及び比較合金を不活性雰囲気中で溶解鋳造し、面削後熱間圧延し、その後、冷間圧延と焼鈍酸洗をくり返し、400~600℃で所定時間の最終焼鈍により結晶粒度を調整し、酸洗後加工度20%の厚さ0.6mmの冷間圧延板を得た。そして、#1200エメリー紙で表面研摩した。

[0014]

【表1】

Γ				化 学 成	5) (w t %)	
	No	Cu	Τi	Ni Fe Co	Sn. Mg. Mn. Al.B.	酸素含有量
				Cr.Zn	P.As.Sb.Ag.Pb	(ppm)
	1	残	0.15	_	-	15
	2	"	3.32	-	-	12
	3	"	2.63	0.63Cr.0.19Zn	-	12
	4	"	2.41	2.01Ni	-	9
İ	5	"	3.03	1.39Co.0.38Fe	-	10
本	6	"	1.89	_	0.06As.0.04Sb	9
発	7	"	2.43	_	0.11Ag.0.04B.0.03Pb	12
明	æ	"	3.64	-	0.20Sn.0.11Mn.0.08A1	11
合	9	11	1.50	-	0.31Mg.0.03P	7
金	10	"	2.45	1.21NI.1.01Co	0.01As	13
	Ξ	. //	2.88	1.48NI.0.84Fe	0.33Sb.0.02P	. 8
	12	"	3.34	1.27Cr.1.10Zn	0.14Mg.0.11Sn	15
	13	"	1.95	0.14Fe.1.20Co. 1.15Cr	0.03B.0.15Mn.0.10A1	10
	14	"	2.33	1.80Zn	0.10Ag.0.04Pb	9
	15	**	0.04	-	-	15
比	16	#	7.30	-	1	10
較	17	<i>N</i>	2.41	2.01Ni	-	100
合	18	"	3.34	1.27Cr.1.10Zn	0.14Mg.0.11Sn	12
金	19	"	2.88	1.48Ni.0.84Pe	0.33Sb.0.02P	10
	20	"	_			10

こうして得られた供試材について引張強さ、伸び、導電率、耐マイグレーション性を評価した。結果を表2に示す。耐マイグレーション性は供試材を10mm×100mmに切断し、2枚1組として、図1に示すようにセットした供試材を図2に示すようにして水道水中(300cc)に浸漬した。次にこの2枚の供試材に14Vの直流電圧を加え、経過時間に対する電流値の変化を記録計

にて測定した。この結果の代表例を図3に示す。又、各 供試材における電流値が1.0Aになるまでの時間(図3中矢印)を表2に示す。なお、析出物の大きさは供試 40 材断面を1000倍で2mm² 検鏡し、最大の析出物の 大きさより求めた。

[0015]

【表2】

		折出物径	粘晶粒度	引張強さ	全な	導電率	耐マイダレーション性
		(µm)	(µn)	(Kg[/mm ²)	(%)	(XIACS)	(1. OAEGS時間ain)
	1	1.3	10	40.5	8.1	70.8	504
	2	0.7	20	103.4	4.8	13.3	422
	3	0.4	15	98.2	5.9	18.8	488
本	4	1.2	15	98.4	5.8	15.5	500
発	5	1.1	25	100.3	5.5	12.7	505
B)	6	0.9	15	86.4	6.0	20.1	453
合	7	0.8	10	93.3	8.0	18.8	430
金	8	1.4	20	95.B	5.9	17.4	424
	9	1.2	15	80.5	6.3	21.4	464
	10	0.8	10	98.5	5.8	13.4	511
	11	1.3	15	102.2	5.4	11.0	520
	12	0.7	15	101.4	5.7	11.0	522
	13	0.8	20	101.2	5.8	13.6	503
	14	1.2	20	95.8	8.1	13.8	495
	15	1.0	15	36.3	10.1	59.2	394
比	16	1.0	15	118.5	3.4	4.5	398
較	17	1.0	25	96.9	6.0	15.5	380
台	18	3.0	20	100.9	5.9	11.0	395
金	19	1.0	100	101.8	5.5	11.0	390
	20	-	20	29.B	12.8	102	100

表2より、本発明合金No. 1~14は、いずれも導電率が10%IACS以上でかつ強度と耐マイグレーション性に優れ、リードフレームや自動車の端子,コネクターパスパー等の耐マイグレーション性の求められる通電材料として最適な合金であることがわかる。また、比較合金No. 15は本発明合金No. 1に比べてi含有量が少ない為、耐マイグレーション性が悪く、また、強度も低い。比較合金No. 16は本発明合金No. 2に比べてi含有量が多すぎる為、導電率が低い。比較合金No. 3017は、本発明合金No. 4に比べ酸素含有量が多い為、耐マイグレーション性が悪い。比較合金No. 18は、本発明合金No. 12に比べ析出物径が大きすぎる為、耐マイグレーション性が悪い。比較合金No. 19

は、本発明合金No. 11に比べ結晶粒が大きすぎる 為、耐マイグレーション性が悪い。比較合金No. 20 は、無酸素銅で導電率は高いが、耐マイグレーション性 は悪い。

[0016]

【発明の効果】本発明の通電材料は耐マイグレーション 性の優れた材料である。

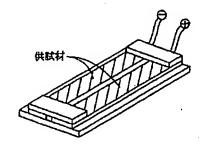
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】耐マイグレーション性のテストのための供試材の斜視図である。

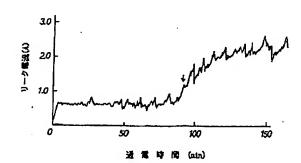
【図2】同テストの説明図である。

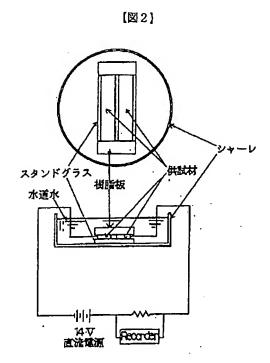
【図3】耐マイグレーションテスト結果を示すグラフである。

[図1]



【図3】





Japanese Patent Document No. H04-231447

CURRENT PERMEABLE MATERIAL

[Tsuden Zairyo]

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(54) <u>Title of the invention</u>

CURRENT PERMEABLE MATERIAL

(57) Summary

Constitution: A current permeable material which includes $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of Ti, which additionally includes, as an auxiliary component(s), either or both of $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of one, two, or more types selected from among Ni, Fe, Co, Cr, & Zn and, as a total sum, $0.001 \sim 5.0$ wt% of one, two, or more types selected from among Ag, Pb, Sn, Mg, Mn, Al, B, P, As, & Sb, wherein the balance thereof is accounted for by Cu, wherein the internalization ratio of O is no more than 20 ppm, wherein the sizes of deposits thereof are 2 μ m or less, and wherein the particle sizes of crystals thereof are 30 μ m or less.

<u>Effects</u>: A current permeable material characterized by an excellent migration resistance can be provided.

Patent Claims

/<u>2</u>

Claim 1

A current permeable material characterized by the facts that the O internalization ratio of an alloy which includes $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of Ti and wherein the balance thereof is accounted for by Cu as well as inevitable impurities is 20 ppm or below, that deposits thereof ascribed to an ageing treatment exists, and that the sizes of said deposits are 2 μ m or less.

Claim 2

A current permeable material characterized by the facts that the O internalization ratio of an alloy which includes $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of Ti as well as $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of one, two, or more types selected from among Ni, Fe, Co, Cr, & Zn and wherein the balance thereof is accounted for by Cu

 $^{^{1}}$ Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

as well as inevitable impurities is 20 ppm or below, that deposits thereof ascribed to an ageing treatment exists, and that the sizes of said deposits are 2 µm or less.

Claim 3

A current permeable material characterized by the facts that the O internalization ratio of an alloy which includes $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of Ti, which additionally includes, as an auxiliary component(s), $0.001 \sim 5.0$ wt% of one, two, or more types selected from among Ag, Pb, Sn, Mg, Mn, Al, B, P, As, & Sb as a total sum, and wherein the balance thereof is accounted for by Cu as well as inevitable impurities is 20 ppm or below, that deposits thereof ascribed to an ageing treatment exists, and that the sizes of said deposits are 2 μ m or less.

Claim 4

A current permeable material characterized by the facts that the O internalization ratio of an alloy which includes $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of Ti, which additionally includes, as auxiliary components, both of $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of one, two, or more types selected from among Ni, Fe, Co, Cr, & Zn and, as a total sum, $0.001 \sim 5.0$ wt% of one, two, or more types selected from among Ag, Pb, Sn, Mg, Mn, Al, B, P, As, & Sb, and wherein the balance thereof is accounted for by Cu as well as inevitable impurities is 20 ppm or below, that deposits thereof ascribed to an ageing treatment exists, and that the sizes of said deposits are 2 μ m or less.

Claim 5

A current permeable material specified in any of Claims 1 \sim 4 wherein the particle sizes of the crystals thereof are 30 μm or less.

Detailed explanation of the invention

[0001]

(Industrial application fields)

The present invention concerns a current permeable material suitable as an electric component material designed to inhibit the arising of migrations among a lead frame, a terminal, a connector, and a bus bar (also referred in Japanese to "busu bar").

[0002]

(Prior art)

In recent years, the sizes & weights of electronic & electric appliances, etc. have come to be reduced, and not only are the sizes of concomitantly used components (e.g., connectors, etc.) being reduced but distances between components are also becoming drastically shortened. The degrees of integration of circuits, furthermore, are being endlessly scaled up. In other words, circuits have, in the prior art, been formed by connecting individual electronic components via lead wires, but since the circuit becomes convoluted in accordance with an increase in the number of components, attempts are being made to provide compact circuits by integrating these components.

[0003]

(Problems to be solved by the invention)

Within such a size-reduced & integrated circuit of the prior art, mutually different circuits or wires are separated via miniscule gaps for reducing the size, whereas in a case where an electrolyte (e.g., water, etc.) exists within this gap, an electrochemical reaction becomes triggered, as a result of which copper ions solubilized from a copper alloy provided as the constituent material of a current permeation unit on the high potential side become deposited on the low potential side, and a short-circuiting phenomenon arises as the deposition content proliferates. This phenomenon is referred to

as "migration," and in a case where such a migration arises, it becomes impossible to invoke normal circuit functions. In recent years, therefore, materials bearing high electroconductivities without being accompanied by the generation of migration have come to be earnestly desired.

[0004]

(Mechanism for solving the problems)

The present inventors compiled researches on migration in acknowledgment of the aforementioned problems and have discovered a current permeable material (e.g., terminal, connector, bus bar, etc. connected to the anodic side) characterized by the facts that the O internalization ratio of an alloy which includes $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of Ti, which additionally includes, as an auxiliary component(s), either or both of $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% of one, two, or more types selected from among Ni, Fe, Co, Cr, & Zn and, as a total sum, $0.001 \sim 5.0$ wt% of one, two, or more types selected from among Ag, Pb, Sn, Mg, Mn, Al, B, P, As, & Sb, and wherein the balance thereof is accounted for by Cu as well as inevitable impurities is 20 ppm or below, that deposits thereof ascribed to an ageing treatment exists, and that the sizes of said deposits are 2 μ m or less, and/or that the particle sizes of the crystals of the aforementioned alloy are 30 μ m or less.

[0005]

The addition ratios of the respective elements added to Cu in compliance with the present invention are determined in consideration of the following factors. In other words, Ti is, first of all, an element which exerts, in a case where it is internalized into copper and/or copper alloy, an effect of inhibiting the migration of the copper and/or copper alloy.

[0006]

The mechanism by which the migration phenomenon is thus inhibited has yet to be clarified, although it is estimated that the Cu ion elution volume diminishes in the presence of Ti and that the migration phenomenon between electrodes becomes inhibited due to the hindrance of the current permeation through the deposited Cu particles by the concomitantly generated compound of Ti.

[0007]

As far as reasons for designating the Ti internalization ratio within a range of $0.1 \sim 5.0$ wt% are concerned, no effect of inhibiting the migration phenomenon is acknowledged in a case where the Ti internalization ratio is below 0.1 wt%, whereas in a case where the same exceeds 5.0 wt%, an effect of inhibiting the migration phenomenon may be achieved, but the electroconductivity decreases, accompanied by proliferated heat generation at the time of current permeation as well as an attenuated heat releasability.

[8000]

As far as reasons for designating the internalization ratio(s) of one, two, or more types selected from among Ni, Fe, Co, Cr, & Zn within a range of 0.1 ~ 5.0 wt% are concerned, these elements not only bear effects of inhibiting migration phenomena but also contribute to improved strengths, although in a case where their internalization ratios are lower than 0.1 wt%, such effects are tenuous, whereas in a case where the same exceed 5.0 wt%, a conspicuous electroconductivity loss becomes unavoidable.

[0009]

As far as reasons for designating the internalization ratio(s), as a total sum, of one, two, or more types selected, as an auxiliary component(s), from among Ag, Pb, Sn, Mg, Mn, Al, B, P, As, & Sb within a range of $0.001 \sim 5.0$ wt% are concerned, these elements are added for the purpose of improving strengths, although in a case where their internalization ratios are lower than 0.001 wt%, such effects are absent, whereas in a case where the same exceed 5.0 wt%, an electroconductivity loss becomes unavoidable.

[0010]

The reason for limiting the sizes of deposits to 2 μ m or less is because the arising of a migration phenomenon becomes suddenly imminent in the case of crude deposits the sizes of which exceed 2 μ m. The reasons for designating the oxygen internalization ratio at 20 ppm or below is because it was determined that a Ti component being trapped within an alloy as an oxide fails to

contribute to an improved migration resistance. In other words, Ti tends to become trapped as an oxide within an alloy the oxygen internalization ratio of which exceeds 20 ppm, and in a case where the Ti oxide thus becomes generated, the migration resistance drastically deteriorates due to the enrichment of Ti within this region.

[0011]

Moreover, not only does the processibility deteriorate under the pervasion of crude crystals the sizes of which exceed 30 μ m, but the migration resistance also tends to become attenuated, and therefore, crystal particle sizes of 30 μ m or less are recommended.

[0012]

(Application examples)

In the following, concrete examples of the present invention will be shown.

[0013]

First, each of the alloys of the present invention and comparative alloys the respective compositions of which are shown in Table I was melted & cast within an inert atmosphere, and after it had been sliced flatly, it was hot-rolled, and after it had then been repeatedly subjected to cold-rolling & annealing/acid-washing cycles, it was eventually annealed at 400 ~ 600°C over a certain period for the purpose of adjusting the crystal particle size, and after it had been washed with an acid, a cold-rolled sheet with a processing degree of 20% and a thickness of 0.6 mm was obtained. Moreover, its surface was polished with a #1200 emery paper.

Table I

	No.		Chemical components (wt%)								
		Cu	Ti	Ni, Fe, Co, Cr,	Sn, Mg, Mn, Al, B, P, As, Sb, Ag, and/or Pb	(C)					
(A)	1	Balance	0.15	-	-	15					
	2	Balance	3.32	-	-	12					
	3	Balance	2.?3	0.?3Cr, 0.19Zn	-	12					
	4	Balance	2.41	2.01Ni	-	9					
	5	Balance	3.0?	1.?9Co, 0.?8Fe	-	10					
	6	Balance	1.89	-	0.0?As, 0.04Sb	9					
	7	Balance	2.43	-	0.11Ag, 0.?4B, 0.03Pb	12					
	8	Balance	3.04	-	0.20Sn, 0.11Mn, 0.08Al	11					
	9	Balance	1.50	-	0.31Mg, 0.03P	7					
	10	Balance	2.45	1.2?Ni, 1.01Co	0.01As	13					
	11	Balance	2.?8	1.4?Ni, 0.?4Fe	0.33Sb, 0.?2P	?					
	12	Balance	?.34	1.27Cr, 1.10Zn	0.14Mg, 0.11Sn	15					
	13	Balance	1.95	0.14Fe, 1.20Co, 1.15Cr	0.0?B, 0.15Mn, 0.10Al	10					

	14	Balance	2.?3	1.80Zn	0.10Ag, 0.04Pb	9
(B)	15	Balance	0.04	-	-	15
	16	Balance	7.?0	-	-	10
	17	Balance	2.41	2.01Ni	-	100
	18	Balance	?.?4	1.27Cr, 1.10Zn	0.14Mg, 0.11Sn	12
	19	Balance	2.88	1.4?Ni, 0.84Fe	0.33Sb, 0.02P	10
	20	Balance	-	-	-	10

[(A): Alloy of the present invention; (B): Comparative alloy; (C): oxygen internalization ratio (ppm)]

The tensile strengths, elongations, electroconductivities, and migration resistances of the respective samples thus obtained were evaluated. The results are shown in Table II. As far as the migration resistance is concerned, each sample was cut into a size of 10 mm x 100 mm, and a set of two sample sheets shown in Figure 1 was immersed into tap water (300 cc) according to the illustration of Figure 2. Next, a DC voltage of 14 V was impressed on this testpiece comprising of a pair of sample sheets, and the variation of the current value over time was measured by using a recorder. Representative examples of the obtained results are shown in Figure 3. Moreover, the time elapsed till the achievement of a current value of 1.0 A on each sample (arrow in Figure 3) is shown in Table II. Incidentally, the sizes of deposits were calculated by microscopically analyzing 2 mm² of a sample cross section at a magnifying ratio of 1,000 and by ascertaining the size of the largest deposit.

Table II

/<u>4</u>

		(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
(A)	1	1.?	10	40.5	?.1	70.8	504
	2	0.7	20	10?.4	4.?	1?.3	422
	3	0.4	15	98.2	5.?	18.?	4??
	4	1.2	15	98.4	5.?	15.5	504
	5	1.1	25	100.?	5.9	12.7	505
	6	0.9	15	8?.4	?.0	20.?	453
	7	5 .8	10	1?.?	?.0	18.?	4?0
	8	1.0	20	95.?	5.9	17.4	424
	9	1.2	15	80.5	?.3	21.4	4?4
	10	0.6	10	9?.5	5.8	1?.3	5?1
	11	1.?	15	102.2	5.4	11.0	520
	12	0.7	15	· 101.4	5.8	11.0	522
	14	0.?	20	95.?	5.8	1?.?	503
4 - 4	14	1.2	20	??.?	?.1	1?.?	495
(B)	15	1.0	15	?6.?	10.1	59.2	394
	16	1.0	15	11?.5	3.4	4.5	395

17	1.0	25	9?.9	6.0	15.5	??0
18	3.0	20	100.?	5.9	11.0	?95
19	1.0	100	101.?	5.5	11.0	?90
20	<u>-</u>	20	29.?	12.8	102	100

[(A): Alloy of the present invention; (B): Comparative alloy; (C): Deposit diameter (μm); (D): Crystal particle size (μm); (E): Tensile strength (kgf/mm²); (F): Elongation (%); (G): Electroconductivity (%, IACS); (H): Migration resistance (1.0 A current achievement time, min.)]

It can be judged from Table II that alloys of the present invention, namely Nos. $1 \sim 14$, each bear electroconductivities of 10% IACS or higher as well as excellent strengths & migration resistances and that they are therefore optimal alloys as current permeable materials which must satisfy migration resistance requirements such as lead frames, automotive terminals, connector bus bars, etc. Moreover, comparative alloy No. 15, the Ti internalization ratio of which is lower than that of alloy No. 1 of the present invention, exhibited an inferior migration resistance, and its strength was also low. Comparative alloy No. 16, the Ti internalization ratio of which is higher than that of alloy No. 2 of the present invention, exhibited a low electroconductivity. Comparative alloy No. 17, the oxygen internalization ratio of which is higher than that of alloy No. 4 of the present invention, exhibited an inferior migration resistance. Comparative alloy No. 18, the deposit diameter of which is larger than that of alloy No. 12 of the present invention, exhibited an inferior migration resistance. Comparative alloy No. 19, the crystal particle size of which is larger than that of alloy No. 11 of the present invention, exhibited an inferior migration resistance. Comparative alloy No. 20, which is an

oxygen-free copper, exhibited a high electroconductivity, although its migration resistance was inferior.

[0016]

(Effects of the invention)

The current permeable material of the present invention is a material with an excellent migration resistance.

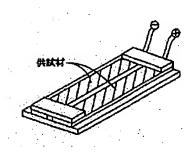
Brief explanation of the figures

Figure 1: A diagram which shows an oblique view of a sample subjected to a migration resistance test.

Figure 2: A demonstrational diagram pertaining to the same test.

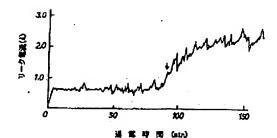
Figure 3: A graph which shows migration resistance test results.

Figure 1



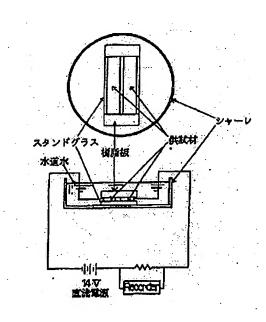
[(1): Sample]

Figure 3



[(1): Leak current (A); (2): Current permeation time (min.)]

<u>Figure 2</u> /<u>5</u>



[(1): Stand glass; (2): Tap water; (3): Resin panel; (4): Sample; (5): Laboratory dish; (6): 14 V DC voltage]